KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

VILLENE XXIII.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1810.

[Number 1266.

THE KENTUGKY GAZETTE PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY THOMAS SMITH, BUC CESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

ND. TIONS .- Two Dollars per anpaid in advance-or THREE DOLLARS, man m. if pa id at the expiration of the year.

The pestage on letters addressed to 'ditor must be paid," or they will not be

atten ded to. The Printing Office is kept at the old part of our charming fociety. stan 1, opposite the Branch Bank.

LE XINGTON PRICES CURRENT, \$ 1 50 a 2 00 - 6 00 a 7 00 Hemp arns - - = 9 00 a 10 00 leef - - - 2 00 a 2 50 s - - - - 2 50 a 2 75 lour - - - 2 00 a 2 50 Meal (per bush.) 0 25 a 0 37 Salt --- 2 00 Whiskey (pergal.) 0 30 a 0 37

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

OBSERVATIONS

OF THE PRINCIPAL SPEAKERS OF THE RANSYLVANIA DEBATING SOCIETY. [Continued.]

LETTER II.

I am not less eager, my dear friend, to give you an account of two other interesting gentlemen who have not in a fmall de- tains, in the same parallel of latitude g ree struck my imagination. I feel myfelf with the mouth of the Ohio, and also h appy in contributing to the pleasure and of Santa Fe, the capital of the Spanish improvement of those who may deem my province of North Mexico, and about observations worthy of perusal, and I 60 miles to the eastward of that city. herefore anticipate more than an ordinary degree of attention: for he will always command more respect, who devotes his time to the benefit of others, than he who writes to gratify the sancied superiority of pride, the vanity of ostentation, or the navigable to its source—a distance of meanness of cupidity. That you may have more than 900 miles; and it has no then an exact idea of the gentlemen, each other obstruction than a cataract or fall, of whose characters I will endeavour to pourtray, I proceed to give you the fol-lowing sketch. The first, Mr. H..... is a young speaker of very handsome ta-Nature defigned him for a poet, but the peculiar circumstances of his situation compelled him to adopt the profession of the law. And here too, he might thine, did not the fensibility of his disposition withdraw him from the htigation of courts to woo the favor of the muses or attract the smiles of the fair. Mr. H.... has more harmony and modulation in his voice than Mr. M'.... and the celerity of his utterance feconding the promptitude and vivacity of his conception, feems for a while to bear away the victory, did not the frequent interposition of the president remind that in the violence of his career, he sometimes overleaps those nice and fibtle distinctions, eloquence is fo zealous in prefer ving. In the art of elocution, as in every other department of human learning, the mind must proceed by cautions and gradual advances to the developement of the foundations on must animate it, and communicate to it all that suppleness and vertatility which in a process so complex, it is necessary it ideas by which the logician brings together the remote end of a demonstration with the primary and axiomatic truths of fcience. yet by the exquisiteness of its perceptions, it is too often prone to prefer the glittering oppositions of falsehood to the folid, vet less specieus forms of truth. Mr. H however, is strictly illustrated by the manner in which he interests his audience. He possesses a strong sensibili-ty of mind, and is, in many respects, as characterifed for the folidity of his understanding as for the brilliancy of his im-The tone of sentiment, in his oratorical topics, is so mild and unassuming, his living pictures fo full of delicacy, truth and vivacity, that it is impossible not to be charmed with the greatest part of his performance. Hence I conclude that his performance. his reputation stands on too firm a balis about 20 miles diameter. It is compoto be shaken, he will doubtless attain a feat in the temple of fame, and cannot be reached by the arrows of false criticism.

Before I begin the other gentleman's picture, I shall observe to you, my dear friend, that in these different portraits I engage, I know, in a toilfome and thorny path, but with hopes neither depressed by fear, nor elevated beyond the bounds of rational expectation. I will never condescend to prostitute my pen to degrading statery for the purpose of obtaining favour. If I fail, I shall have at least the contoling and honorable reflection, of having aimed at my young friend's good-If my laudable and honest exertions obtain for me, the esteem of the worthy, and the fanction of the liberal and enlightened, I shall move on in my glad career, animated with the delightful hope, that as time and experience mellow the powers of our mind, and my young orators fill open their ample stores to my constant observations, I may be found still more and more deferving of their esteem and friendthip, which it will be my highest ambition to merit.

Having above gratified you with a short sketch of one of these charming speakers, I shall proceed in the same succinct manner, to introduce to your acquaintance, the learned, witty and fentimental Mr. M'.... He delights in raillery, fatire frequently so much impreg and whim: and looks at every thing thro' salt, as to be un for use. the optic of gaiety, aiming, however now and then at gravity and indulgence. The fublime, in the debates, is the pinnacle of

aphors and rounded periods, to an admi-ring audience, he looks as if he felt like At this villar Apollo driving the chariot of day, to !catter light wherever his beams are diffused Sound morals, refined taste, and deep learning he certainly posses; add to these a jocund hilarity of disposition, which prompts him to view human nature to instruct while it amuses; and be convinced that he is not the least acceptable

Spectatorem delectat pariterque monet. He is a gentleman of as much folidity of judgment as any of the fociety, and has collected a valuable store of useful information. He is not only equal in this respect to his rival, but is fully acquainted with every other department of polite learning, and knows how to select proper models on which to form himself. This added to his admirable talents, has given the great superiority which he now undoubtedly possess. The high polish of his mind, the refinement of his talte, the diamplitude of his knowledge, communicate an attic zest to his manners and fallies, & enable him to convey instruction and entertainment in their most attractive forms.

COMMUNICATED.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE RIVER AR-KANSAS.

The main branch of the Arkansas has its source in the Mexican moun-60 miles to the eastward of that city. This river joins the Mississippi a little more than 300 miles below the mouth nearly 800 miles from its junction with the Mississippi. It has many windings-but its general course is S. E.

Perhaps it may be pertinent to remark, that Santa Fe is situated on a branch of the Rio Bravo, 40 miles to the westward of the Mexican mountain, and about 692 miles from the Mis-

The Ackansas, like all other great rivers near their sources, is founded by several branches; and two of them are remarkable from the strange appearances of salt on their borders. branch from the S. W. 1s founded by a spring-about which vast quantities of salt are found. The Osages, when at war with the Spaniards, procure their salt at this place. They break it out of the hill in large clefts, and it is represented as very pure. About the year 1796, a gentleman; * then just deranged from the army, visited these regithe whole fabric leans. Genius ons. He constructed a map of his tracovers all the low lands or bottoms. When the waters subside, a sheet of ness, is left on the surface of the ground. This fact is attested by a rethis branch in pursuit of peltries-but he did not penetrate it to its source.

There is another appearance of salt kansas, equally remarkable. This is what is usually denominated the Salt sed of a dark coloured sand-and so extremely hard, that the feet of horses will hardly make any impression on it. this is accounted for from the saline a fine white salt over this immense surface. It sometimes rises to the thickness of two inches, and seldom more -but this always depends on the dean incrustation is formed, and it coheres like a sheet of ice. Heavy rains broad leasis of the laws of nations, undissolve the salt, and precipitate it into the branch. What the water cannot carry away, is left on the sands, where large quantities of it may be gathered. This Prairie is annually visited by numbers of our Indian traders, and they seldom fail to preserve specimens of the

The salt from these two branches affect the Arkansas even to its mouth. The water at the village of the Arkansas 45 miles from the Mississippi, is This has

his ambition. When he delivers rich met- often been declared by the inhabitants juries, the colonial trade direct and I

At this village the French arrived from Canada as early as 1685, where they formed a settlement. In 1687, some of the murderers of the unfortunate M. de la Salle, joined them. At that period the Arkansas nation of Inin its most flattering colours, a playful vidians was powerful. Partly to concilcitizens were murdered and some still which were at that time disastrous to vacity of imagination, which knows how late their affections, and partly from held in captivity, the British proclam to English hopes. I was of this number. motives of interest, the French intermarried with them, and adopted their the French first settled Louisiana in to the peltry trade; so that for the last for the injuries refused, and negoc lation the winds of every region, and the sea-80 years their population has not much on other points had failed. The most men exuited with joy at the return of diminished. The village of the Ar- of better times. The crisis was awful, of a fond husband and affectionate pathis fact; for, though situated in the ple the alternatives of war, et abargo versified powers of his genius, and the bosom of a fertile country, it only con- or disgrace-our situation was a condertains about 40 wretched families, the ed more perrilous by the intern al dividescendants of Europeans.

Perhaps there are few rivers in Louisiana, on the borders of which a greaton those of the Arkansas. The intervals or bottoms are of great extentand most of the high grounds though of a rolling nature, are fit for cultivation. The climate too, where not infected by the vapours of the Mississippi, is healthy and agreeable. These regions also furnish several rich and extensive lead-mines, and an old French writer (Due Pratz,) declares, that he saw at the mouth of a rivulet on the Arkansas, considerable quantity of gold dust, precipitated from the hills by the rains. At the mouth of a rivulet on this river, the arms of France carved on a large tree, are still to be seen, though much tion-the prospect of peace made their defaced by time; and perhaps this is the place alluded to.

The preceding observations are partly abridged from a publication on the same subject, which appeared some time past in the Medical Repository.

> a:※:@ SPEECH RICHARD M. JOHNSON,

Delivered in the House of Representa-tives of the United States, on the 20th of December 1809, on the Joint Resolution approving the conduct of the Executive of the United States in relation to the refusal to receive any further communication from Francis James

Jackson. Mr. Johnson. When I consider it my indispensable duty to address you, I shall apologise neither for the manner, nor the time-and, however feeble my powers, to speak the sentiments of nor the papers supposed to be devoted tion, as well as every other rational mothose whose confidence and whose af. to the British interest dared to assert fections have placed me here is a vels—on which he delineated the place source of happiness which I cannot in question, and denominated it a Salt describe. To be silent on this occasi
the arrangement in this: that one party a man of integrity and intelligence, his though that it contained to the love contended for thought that it contained continuance as minister in this country, in the Mexican mountains—but his of national honor & the patriotism of the map is carefully preserved. The wa- district I represent, and in fact of the to ask. The other party contended of the trust confided to his charge. ter in this branch, as may be well sup-posed, is extremely salt. In the spring, in opposition to the resolution have it generally bursts over its banks, and given an extent to this discussion mand more. But all concurred in which has involved our foreign relati- accepting the arrangement with ons with all the world. I may be per- great joy. This arrangement fursalt from three to five inches in thick- mitted, therefore, without being con- hished subject matter for a very new & sidered prolix, to embrace in my real interesting discussion as unexpected as Erskine, or in the punic faith of Engmarks the disavowed arrangement and the arrangement. What was this con- land. pectable man, who spent two years on the events subsequent-nor shall I be considereds wandering from the subject to review the situation of this country at the time of the disavowed arrangeon one of the N. E. branches of the Ar- ment, and to mention the great events which pressed heavily upon the eve of this period. What was this situation Prairie. The extent of this Prair e is and these pressing and impending share a little of the credit, and thereevents previous to the arrangement? Our embarrasments had never been so great since the revolution, nor our injuries so numerous, so serious, so ag-Nothing appears to grow on it; and gravated-the political horizon was overshadowed with clouds and darkqualities of the ground. The heat of ness-no commercial arrangement exthe sur, by exhaling moisture, leaves isted between Creat Britain and the United States; we were bound together by no conventional ties-by no treaty obligation. The commercial part of Jay's treaty which conceded so much grees of heat. In some instances it to England, and which has so justly inresembles fine table salt, and may be curred the execuation of the friends of scraped or swept into heaps; in others our independence, had expired. We were aftoat upon the ocean, upon the der v/hich for a few years we were groving in wealth and happiness in a manner that excited the jealousy of Great Britain. She had failed to gain the same advantages by another treaty and she refused to enter into a reciprocal and liberal one. Failing in this attempt, the laws of nations were disregarded -changed by municipal regulations, and executed by the British cannon-power and necessity became her code of maritime laws, and our frequently so much impregnated with commerce and our innocent and indeposition of Great Britain, Mr. Monroe's pendent citizens fell a sacrifice to this system of iniquity. The subject of

circuitous, the subject of blockade by which the civilized world has been closed to our commerce by proclamations on paper, the list of contraband, the search of merchant vessels, depredations in our waters, the attack on the Chesapeake where a number of ou citizens were murdered and some still which were at that time disastrous to tion holding out farther pretensie ins upon the subject of impressment than manners and customs. Very few of have ever been exercised with all their history, at a time when the farmer the present inhabitants are destitute of nefarious practices, the order in co bunthe blood of the ancient natives. When cil levied a tribute, a tax, a contribution promised his impatient creditor speedy upon your soil and your propert y -1683, they almost wholly abandoned These were the subjects of dis pute, an additional reward for his labor; when agriculture, and turned their attention the points of controversy. Atone ment the flag of the honest trader floated in increased, and their wealth has greatly sanguine among us gave up all hopes better times, and the wife and children kansas affords a remarkable instance of which presented to the Americ in peo- rent cherished a hope of meeting sions at home and the opposition which the disavowal of that arrangement wa. constitutional laws met with in many announced to blast our hopes, and to parts of the U. States. In this hour of put down our pretensions to credit. er quantity of good and is found, than peril and danger, the dis a owed arrangement was announced to the people of the United States by our Chief Executive Magistrate -- an arrangement equally as important if not as amusing which made atonement it part for the murder of our country nen on board the Chesapeake, offered a prospect of those of later date. restoring the men now in captivity and exile-which rescinded the orders in on? The origin and cause of this disacouncil as they respected the U. Swith a promise of sending a special minister vested with full powers to con- ted in British perfidy, or in the mistake clude a treaty of perice. I cannot describe the feelings of the American people at this welcom/e news, when the amination of the unwarrantable charge agrecable surprize permitted reflecjoy immoderate. A political jubilee was proclaimed. It was fondly hoped the king of England to the Executive that a pledge lad been given or a dis- of the United States. position manifested to obliviate the insults and wrongs of twenty years in a just and amicable arrangement. The effects of this disavowed arrangement were universal, not confined to one party, nor to one class of citizens. The few who doubted the faith of Great Britain were denounced-no party or politician dared at that time to say, and it could not be said, that Great him an unworthy motive; his high Britain had surrendered any right, that she had abandoned any principle of jesty, the king, forbids such an idea. In equity or the laws of nations; nor that addition to this I would call to my aid G. Britain had more than atoned for the injuries in which reparation was what motive could exist in Mr. Erstendered, nor that Mr. Erskine had kine to deceive his own government or been over-reached, or that he had the United States. A motive for such compromited the he nor of his govern- conduct does not exist. But on the ment. Not even British emissaries other hand every honorable consideraany of these positions. There was a mind the necessity of complying with test which was waged so very warmly why, sir, it was who should claim the credit of the arrangement. This was the dispute-forces were marshalledthe news papers were engaged and the orators of this House came forth in all

> fore I put in my little mite with the rest. It was said by some of the opponents to the measures of the administration and the government that their opposition had produced the arrangement with Great Britain; and they therefore claimed the credit of the happy change. I could not subscribe to this doctrine, because I could not perceive its reasonableness, and it would I considered that it would be in vain to have taken from those with whom I lay before the government of the Uniacted all the credit for which they con- ted States the despatch in question, tended. It was by others ascribed to which I was at liberty to have done in the good disposition of Great Britain extenso had I thought proper. But as I towards the United States which had had such strong grounds for believing ever existed, who said that Great Britain had been prevented from a display ment could be attained, though in a dfiof that good disposition to do us justice on account of the partiality of Mr. Jefferson to France and his hostility to fully complied with, I felt a thorough England. It was with sorrow, however, Sir. that I heard that great and good be acting in conformity with his maman called a French partizan; a man who could not be injured by such unfounded charges, and whose name will his majesty's behalf with the governbe inscribed in the Temple of renown in indelible letters; not only for his great abilities, but his great goodness.

their strength. I was also anxious to

whom I have the greatest confidence, was impartial towards the two great belligerents, and therefore entitled to thanks and approbation. Another party, called the republicans, ascribe the arrangement with Mr. Erskine to the wise and patriotic measures of the government, and to the events in Europe

But while we were contemplating this golden age, this new era in our had prepared his grain for market, and payment, when the mechanic expected again the dearest object of their affection, detained by British impressments -At this eventful moment it was that Laying out of the question past events, we are furnished by this disavowal with subject matter for another long talk as the one I have mentioned-old grievances are done away or merged in

What is this new subject of discussivowal. This involves several questions, viz. whether the disavowal originaor misconduct of D. M. Erskine Esq. the British minister-and also an exof Mr. Jackson, the dismissed British minister, by which he endeavored to shift the odium of the disavowal from

I shall not enter into a tedious and disgusting detail, but confine myself to the spirit of the correspondencenor shall I enterinto a construction of Mr. Jackson's verbage and phraseology, but of its obvious and natural import. The disavowal could not have originated in the misconduct of Mr. Erskine, because no gentleman will impute to character, his uniform loyalty to his mative, must have impressed upon his his own country and the United States in producing a disavowal. The disavowal therefore must have originated in the innocent misconception of Mr.

Upon this subject I shall think for myself. Leaving out those events which would go to cast odium on the British cabinet, let me remind the committee that Mr. Erskine is a man of understanding, a man of integrity, and he still asserts that he acted agreeably to his majesty's wishes and to the spirit of the instructions given him. I must refer to the declarations of Mr. Erskine in the printed documents.

"Under these circumstances, therefore, finding that I could not obtain the recognitions specified in Mr. Canning's despatch of the 23d January (which formed but one part of his instructions to me) in the formal manner required, that the object of his majesty's governferent manner, and the spirit, at least, of my several letters of instuctions be conviction upon my mind, that I should jesty's wishes, and, accordingly, concluded the late provisional agreement on

ment of the U. States." He states with candor and sincerity, that when he entered into the arrange-To bring other proof of the good dis- ments he felt a thorough conviction upon his mind, that he was acting in con-Treaty, and Mr. Rose's mission were formity, to his master's wishes, and up called up. It was a great consolation to the spirit of his several letters of inimpressment, the first in the list of in- the same persons that Mr. Madison, in He also states that he greatly laments

* Liege. Nolan

cion. Histalents, his veracity, his love ment which he knew would be rejected, did not lay before the Executive or the Secretary of State his instructions. 2d. On our part the engagement now disa-Jackson, and every circumstance enumerated should be recollected to interpret the intention of the British govern-

From this retrospective summary British perfidy or the mistake of Mr. Erskine. To enable us to judge stil more correctly, let us attend to the mis sion of Mr. Jackson-and I am sorry here to state, that I understood the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Da na) either by his express words, cr from the unavoidable conclusion drawn from his premises, to charge the chie Executive magistrate with the consequences of the disavowal on the part of Great Britian of an equitable arrange ment entered into with great solemnity. and which gave no more than our undoubted right, nor as much. I did not hear him cast any censure on the conduct of Mr. Jackson, nor upon the conduct of the British government on disavowing the act of its minister. He also admitted that the President had a right constitutionally to receive foreign ministers and might reject them upon reasonable ground. He also stated that the immunity of a public minister did not allow him to charge our Executive with a fulsehood, or to appear to the people from the government. These principles being admitted, I listened attentively to hear where the blame was to be placed, on whose shouldersand to my astonishment, the blame was packed upon the President of the United States, in failing to comply with an incumbent duty, viz. in not demanding the authority of Mr. Erskine to make the arrangement. And many author ities were quoted to prove the failure of duty on the part of the Executive. The gentleman has failed in his attempt, admitting every authority quo-When a foreign minister enters into any engagement with any other government, and the stipulations are to be carried into immediate effect, there the government has a right to demand the power, or if you will, the authority of such foreign minister to conclude an arrangement on the subjects embraced by the compact.

But there is a difference between the power of a public minister and his special instructions under the power. It has been denied that Mr. Erskine had power to make an arrangement on the subjects embraced by the disavowed stipulations. This is acknowledged by Mr. Jackson in the correspondence, by Mr. Canning in his letters, and by all those who support Mr. Jackson and condemn our Executive government. The President therefore demanded and received proper evidence of the power. embracing the orders in Council and the affair of the Chesapeak. Having done this, the President discharged his

Secondly-Then how does the member from Connecticut make and prove his charge that the President failed in a great and an incumbent duty? The gentleman has ingeniously blended the power or the authority of a public minister with his special instructions. I would ask that learned member, whether the annals of diplomacy, or the laws of nations, or his treaty of Westphalia can furnish an instance where a govcrament had the right or ever did demand a sight of the special instructions of a foreign minister? It never has been done of right; it cannot be done. It would be violating the most sacred right of a foreign minister. If therefore, special instructions are ever exhibited, it is from courtesy and from the free will of the minister instructed. This doctrine is proven by the case under consideration. If we had a right Mr. Erskine, why did Mr. Canning authorise Mr. Erskine to shew one despatch to our gevernment? This is a case in point. The principle is absurd and unreasonable, and cannot bear examination.

When I have so often therefore

that an act of his should produce any this nation, made out by blending the leave your veteran army in Spain; not and pacific intentions. Your majesty's arembarrassment between the two coun- powers of a minister with his special that the whole of that army was actually mies are equally formidable from their tries. In a different letter he states instructions. I regretted this still necessary to complete the subjugation of that he had no intention to decore the more when I recollected that the same United States, and regrets the conse-member declared, that he would be quences which have resulted from the more unwilling to censure than to ap rejection of the arrangement. I will probate the conduct of the President. now speak of the conduct of the Execu- It might have been useful if, at that tire, as to the charge brought against time, the learned member had recol him, by Mr. Jackson. I will not con- lected his observations as to the worth descend to vindicate the Executive, of character made when speaking of He stands (thank God!) above suspi- that of the British minister, and when we were cautioned against its traducof country, are above suspicion-I will tion. A failure of duty therefore in not speak of motives as applying to him, the President to demand the instrucor I would ask what motive the execu- tion of Mr. Erskine at the time of the tive could have to enter into an arrange- arrangement, has led to the disavowal & its consequences by the fair deducand produce the mischief which has re- tions from the gentleman's premises if sulted ! 1st. Mr. Erskine declares he not from his express declarations. I would ask, if the president had demandvowed was promptly executed by the inspection, what would have been the Executive. All this was known to hir. consequence? If the President had concurred with the construction of Mr Erskine, and a disavowal had taken ment to insult us thro' their agent Mr. would have rung throughout the U. S. If the President had differed from Mr. Erskine and had refused the amicable let any unprejudiced mind determine arrangement, denunciations in the voice thether the disavowal originated in of thunder would have been proclaimed to the world.

[Concluded in our next]

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

of a prudent forefight, and of the unceafing anxiety of his majesty for the public interest .- Whatever, gentleman, may be the iffue of the negociations of Altenburg, there are strong indications that the Englith, after having been driven back from our territories will endeavour to prolong the war in Spain. The numerous battal-ions which his majefty opposed to them in that kingdom, need only be kept up to their full complement, in order to baffle all the attempts of the enemy—If the peace be renewed between France and Austria, it will be impossible, without great inconvenience, to fuddenly transport the brave troops who will have conquered it, from the banks of the Danube to those of the Guadalquivir. This re-mark has not escaped the paternal atten-tion of his majesty; and let us be persuaded, that after fuch glorious exertions, he is dearous, and with juffice, that the conquerors should receive the testimony of public gratitude and general admiration. These points, gentlemen, will be explained to you by the orators of the council of flate, and more particularly in the report of the minister of war; which the peror has ordered him to communicate to you .- The levy required is moreover, much less than his majesty could draw from the classes by which it is to be supplied; belides, it will be rendered as little burdensome as possible .- In this crifis the senate will be anxious, as on former occafions, to forward the intentions of our august forreign, for the honour and glory of the French people.

Report made to his majesty the emperor and king, protector of the confederation of the Rhine, by his excellency cout de Huneburgh, (Clarke) minister of war, Sept. 15, 1809. SIRE; If the numerous victories of your majesty, and the extraordinary successes of your armies, be at the same time the works of your genius, the result of the most scientific military combinations, of this expedition will be sent to reinforce of Mr. Erskine to make arrangements your inerent intrepidity, and of the courage of so many brave men, these victories and successes are no less owing to your adsembling at first, in the interior of the em. pire, whatever might be the complexion successively called to serve their country, and of making them constantly pay their contribution to the safety of the state, at the same time that they accustomed themselves to arms .- The temporary dereliction of this system would be productive of some danger to the empire, and it would corps thither, to keep up at their full esbe placing rather too great a reliance upon tablishment those already there. If thirty the future, however flattering appearances thousand men, collected at Bayonue, afford might be at present, to suffer the depots the means of accomplishing this object, in the interior of France to want the re- and of repulsing any force which the Enbe called into actual service.-A short with your majesty's views to limit the levy. glance at the state of your majesty's ar- necessary at this moment to the contingent levy, which, I feel it my duty to propose, is sufficient at present.—Master of Vienna, and of more than half the Austrian which will be laid before your majesty will the most formidable army that France ever the years 1806-7-8-9 and 10, there still rehad beyond the Rhine; and to judge of main more than 80,000, who, though balwhat it is capable of effecting, it is only lotted, have not yet been called into actual to demand the special instructions of necessary to mention, that it was hardly service, This immense reinforcement fields of Thaun, of Abersberg, and of that measure be rendered necessary by any Eckmuhl. Whether the negociations of imminent danger to the state. I process to Altenburg terminate in peace, or whether your majesty to call out only 36,000, and the war continue, your majesty has in to declare all those classes entirely free your depots troops enough, fit to take the from any future call.—By this means, your field, to recruit your army in Germany.— armies, sire, will be maintained at their in the month of January, your majesty present respectable establishment, and a witnessed the moderation of that gentleman, and been so often instructed with his remarks upon the laws of nations, &c. I confess I was pained to the heart to hear a charge of a failure in the President to discharge his duty to

ower, seeing in the new system estabished in Spain, the presage of her own rum, did not, however, despair of over-turning it; and her efforts upon this occasion have greatly surpassed all that we have seen her make upon similar occasions. troops. The immense losses which his army sustained, did not dissuade the Eng lish government from sending a fresh ar my, consisting of 40,000 men, to Lisbon rallied round it the various corps of insur-The banks of the Alberche and the Tagus witnessed their flight and their confusion. Compelled to retreat to the further side of the river, and pursued at ed the special instructions of Mr. Er-the point of the bayonet, they totally eva-skine, and they had been produced for cuated Spain, and the Portuguese saw them return in disorder to their territory .-At the same period, an army of equal force suddenly made its appearance at the entrance of the Scheldt, with the intention of burning the dock yards at Antwerp place as it has already, the bue and cry there our enemies were covered with confusion. At their approach, Flushing was provided with a numerous garrison; 12,000 icked troops marched from St. Omer, unfer the orders of the senator general Ramon; and eight demi-brigades of reserve. hich were at Houlogne, Louvaine, and works which your majesty caused to be constructed four years ago, is still further Address of his most serene highness the prince protected by extensive inundations; and arch chancellor of the empire, to the conser, on the left bank of the Scheldt, the fort of vative senate sitting of the 3d of Oct. 1869 La Tete de Flandre, which is itself sur-GENULEMEN-His imperial and royal rounded by an inundation of 2,000 toises, majefly, taking in with a fingle glance the prefent fituation of affairs, finds it necessary to order a levy of 86,000 men.—This English expedition was formed upon the is the purport of the decree which is to be supposition, that Antwerp was only an ofubmitted to your deliberation, and by pen city, whereas that fortress could not which the new levy is imposed upon the be taken but after a long siege. Indepenclasses of the conscription of the years of dent of troops of the line, your majesty 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, and 1810. Your saw, at the first signal, 150,000 national wildom will already have discovered the guards ready to march, and at their head benefit of this arrangement. You the majors of your infantry, officers of the will foon be affured that it is the refult fifth battalions, and veteran officers; you the majors of your infantry, officers of the found in their ranks a number of old soldiers,-Numerous detachments of cavalry of the line were preceded by the gens-Carmeric of France. The English were not aware that this branch of force alone could, at a moment's notice, assemble at any given point 50 squadrons, composed of men that had seen sixteen years of serrice, all equally experienced, equally well disciplined and armed as those brave cuirassions who, under your majesty's orders, have brought to so high a pirch the glory of the French cavalry. As if by enchantment, the dispositions prescribed by your majesty caused to appear, at the same instant, on the banks of the Scheldt, and at the rendezvous of the reserve at Lisle and Maestricht, four different armies, under the command of marshal the prince of Pont-Corvo, and marshals the dukes of Cornegliano, Valmy, and Istria.—The sudden developement of such a force, and the national impulse which continued to multiply its numbers, struck the enemy with consternation. Their enterprise, calculated upon false data completely failed. -Europe has witnessed the realization of that which your majesty's penetration anticipated, when you pronounced that this expedition, originated in ignorance and in-experience; and when, sparing of French blood, & directing that a plan merely defen-sive should be followed, you wrote to me:---We are happy to find the English crowding into the marshes of Zealand; let them. be merely kept in check, and their army will be speedily descroyed by the had air, Whilst our troops were distributed in comortable cuntonments in the environs of English army, encamped in the midst of marshes, and destitute of water fit for with the French armies, directed by Nadrinking, lost apwards of one third of its soldiers. But the facility which the En presence. Our emperor, therefore calcuglish have of going by sea from one quar- lating upon a fpeedy and long peace, ter to another, may lead us to expect that their army in Portugal. - Sire, the various fields of battle in which your armies have listinguished themselves, are too remote mirable foresight. It is this which has from each other to admit of your marching, inspired your majesty with the idea of as- without inconvenience to the soldier, one of your armies, from one scene of action to the other; and your majesty, so highly of affairs, the youths of France who are satisfied with the zeal of the troops you command beyond the Danube, is anxious to spare them from the fatigues of the war in Spain. Besides, the French armies beyoud the Pyrenees, now consist of 300 battalions and 150 squadrons. It is therefore sufficient, without sending any additional guiar supply of recruits, whenever a part glish may cause to advance—In this state of the young soldiers who fill them should of things, I conceived that it corresponded mies will be sufficient to shew, that the indispensably requisite for replacing, in the monarchy, your majesty is at the head of inform you, that, of the conscription for formed when it conquered Austria, in the might march against your enemies, should

the Spanish rebels, but to deprive England of the possibility of pyolonging that

rebellion, of which she is the cause.

numbers as from their courage. But who could advise France not to proportion her efforts to those of her enemies? In giving such advice, the result of the most imprudent security, it would be necessary to forget that Austria, very lately, had on foot 700,000 men; and that to create this gigantic force, that power did not hesitate to expose her population to almost total destruction, and to attack the very basis of —General Moore had not been able to her prosperity. We must equally forget, bring off from Gallicia the half of his that England has taken part in the contitroops. The immense losses which his nental war, by landing, at the same moment, three different armies, on the coasts of Naples, Holland, and Portugal .- The agitation of those who are jealous of France It penetrated to the centre of Spain, and has been redoubled, because they are conscious that the present crisis has forever fixed her greatness. Their efforts will be impotent, because France has been enabled to reach the highest pinnacle of success and of glory, without making any of those ruinous sacrifices which destroy her enemies. In fact, notwithstanding the uccessive calls, up to the present moment, made upon the different classes of conscripts, scarcely have one fourth of those who composed them taken the field-In considering the situation of your majesty's armies and the results of the English expeditions, can we, without a degree of satsfaction, behold England, in imitation of Austria, making efforts disproportionate to her means, and the wants of her navy? What can she expect from this contest upon land, and man to man, with France, Paris, proceeded post, to the points that that shall not redound to her own injury were menaced.—These troops were of themselves sufficient for the defence of Antwerp. That place, which is covered by a strong rampart, and the advanced peace, conquered, without maritime expensions which redound to her own injury and disgrace?—Sire, the French people will have to thank your majesty for the points that that shall not redound to her own injury and disgrace?—Sire, the French people will have to thank your majesty for the people advantage and glory of a peace, conquered, without maritime expensions. ditions, from an enemy who, by his situation, thought himself free from all attack, Every serious attempt upon the continent, on the part of the English, is a step towards a general peace.—The English ministers, who preceded the members of the present government, a more able set of men than the latter, were well convinced of this truth, and took good care not to commit themselves in an unequal contest. It did not escape their observation, that, to carry on a long war, it was necessary that it should press lightly upon the people who had to support it—Within the last twelve months, the war has cost England more blood than she had previously shed from the period when she broke the peace of Amiens: committed in the battles of Spain and Portugal, whence her duty and interest forbid her to recede, she will see those countries become the tomb of her bravest warriors. Sorrow for their loss will st length produce in the minds of the English people a well-founded abhorrence of those cruel men, whose ambition and frantic hatred dared to pronounce the expression of eternal war. It will excite in that people the wish for a general peace, which every man of good sense may predict to be near at hand, if the English persist in a continental contest—I am with respect, The Minister at War. COUNT D. HUNNEBURG.

Report of the Motives of the Project of the Senatus Consultum, relative to the levy of 36,000 Conscripts, on the classes of 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, and 1810, by the count de Cassac, (Lacuce) orator

of the council of state.
"The enemies of France, observing that we levied the classes of 1809, and 1810, none of the resources of former years were brought to think that the Austrian government to which peace was so important, honor to gen. Friere and his troops, so necessary-that that government, to and to place the province of La Man-Antwerp, or stationed in that fortress, the which a liberal and unexpected peace had cha again in the power of the Spanibeen granted, had a right to cope again ards. [The official account of this acwas willing to divide the weight of the all that will have escaped the disasters of war among feveral classes, in order that it who constituted these two classes, and who, Gibraltar the 10th. according to the proper estimate of public duties, might have been deprived of their share of military glory, should be furnished with an opportunity of acquiring it. Disappointed in his first expectations, the emperor had recourse to those Supplies of men which he had, from principles of prudence, left in reserve. Twice did he apply for fuccors, and twice were the contingents which he deemed necessary furnished with rapidity. Our moderaion had thrown a veil over our thrength, but our moderation is defireus now of manifesting our strength. Let us put an end to an error fo fatal to our enemies, and which may become still more disastrous to them! When they shall be well acquainted with our refources, they will, no doubt, be convinced that a frank and folid peace is the only part, the only post in which they can find fafety. It beongs to weak governments to feek for fecurity in the concealment of their weekness, and the exaggeration of their firength. It is the duty of France to make known to her friends and enemies her true fituation; that fituation is fuch as to enspire the former with more energy, and to warn the latter, that, in taking upl arms, they must expose themselves to certain loss. The following, senators, is the precise frate of the conscriptional force of France, and I can pledge myfelf for its accuracy; The class of 1806 confifted of 423,000 according to the lifts of conferip-

That class comprising 15 months That of 1807 1309 1801 362,000 ments.

Total Of these classes, until the present moment there have been raifed but 520,000 men!

1869 -There confequently remains still at home of the five craffes, 1,317,000 men."

The orator next proceeds to how the great facility with which the new levy must be raised, leaving an immense number still behind, and argues that such refource will be the most efficacious means of reducing the English to the nece shity of demanding a peace, which, however neces-fary to France, is indispensable to them, because their very existence may perhaps -:5:00 Latest from Europe. Capt. Cooper, of the ship Atalanta, left Lisbon the 12th Dec. and informs, that although various reports were in. circulation relative to a Battle suid to have been fought near Maded, yet nothing official or certain was known on the subject—There had been no recent arrivals at Lisbon from England-[Philadelphia Caz. From the New-York Gazette Jan. 11. Captain Coffin, of the fast suiling ship Phocion, left Lisbon on the 2d of December; at which time it was reported and believed, that there had been a battle near Madrid, between the French under the command of general Victor, and the patriotic army, in which the latter had 5000 men killed and wounded, and 7000 taken prisoners. It was also reported, that after the battle the inhabitants of Madrid set the city on fire. Captain Coffin also informs, that a division of the British troops that were wounded in the battle of Talavera, were embarking for England. The British army under the command of Lord Wellington, had formed a new encampment nearer the city of Lisbon.

102,500

520,000

between them had ceased. Capt, Coffin further informs, that cotton cannot be re-shipped from Lis

with 12 per cent other charges The re-exportation duty on pot and pearl ashes, 3 dollars per barrel-flour ore dollar-tobacco 10 per cent on the invoice cost-and staves 50 per cent. Capt. Coffin has favored the editors with Lisbon Gazettes to the 2d of Des cember .- They state that a battle was before the period in which they were to be called into action, thought, without doubt, that we had recourse to that mode, Madrid, between field Marshal Lat. Madrid,) between Field Marshal Inleft to us. How great was their mif-take: If the French government had adopted that line of conduct, it was because it never could be brought to think loss both sides. On the 8th, the French that the English government had determined to wage perpetual war with France; it was because it could never be at Guardia. The result of this action, is mentioned to have reflected great

Capt. Coffin understood, that of 18

French ships of war and 18 transports

which made their escape from Toulon,

one half of the number were taken and

destroyed by rear admiral Martin, with

a part of the squadrop upder the com-

Capt. Coffin further states, that a st-

rious misunderstanding had taken place between Marshals Ney and Souls

All conferences and communications

bon without paying a duty of 50 per

cent. valuing the cotton at 9d stering

mand of Lord Collingwood.

tion is published in the papers.] The central Junta were determined. to augment the army 150,000 men.

Toulon Fleet .- On the 14th of Nov. the British consul communicated might preis the lighter upon each of them. to the Governor of Cadiz, officially the He was also delirous that the French, following letter from E. Willie, dated

" A British brig of war has just arrived from Lord Collingwood's fleet with the agreeable news, that admirak Gantheaume, on board of an 80 gun ship, two 74's, sundry frigates; and from 15 to 18 transports, with provisions, ammunition and troops, were burnt and destroyed in the bay of Rosas, and

only one escaped." Another account states, that Cantheaume's squadron sailed from Toulon on the 20th of October hat it consisted of 3 ships of the line and 2 frigates, conveying 20 transports bound to the coast of Catalonia. They were attacked, on the 26th of the same month by admiral Martin with 7 ships near Cette. The result was, 3 of the French ships went ashore, 2 were destroyed, and the others were rendered unserviceable. After this admira Collingwood came up, and attacked the remainder of the squadron off Cape Croiz-took 5 vessels and sunk four; the others retired to the Bay of Rosas, where 4 were burnt and 5 taken. Out of the 25 sail only one frigate escaped.

By the Little Cherub, from St. Bartholomews, we learn, that on the 17th inst. two French frigates arrived at Bassaterre, Gaudaloupe, from France. They landed their troops and sailed immediately. It is said they are a part of a large squadron, hourly expected at that island, with further reinforce-

Great preparations were making in the neighborhood of the English islands for the expedition against Guadaloupe,

which it was expected, would sail early in February.

10,000

0.000

home

the

levy

Mity of

them,

alanta,

forms,

ere in

id to

nown

, .

perhaps ,

It will be seen by capt. Coffin's Ma rine list, that on the 7th of December, he fell in with the British frigates Naiad and Narcissus, being part of a squadron stationed off Brest. They were despatched in pursuit of 2 french frigates and three transports, full of troops that had made their escape, destined for Gaudaloupe. - It is very probable, that the 2 French frigates mentioned above, as having arrived at Bassateere, are the two pursued by the Naid and Narcissus. We hear nothing of the arrival of the transports.

covered from despatches on board her, had and were about sailing from different ports of France, with men and provisions destined for Guadaloupe.

One of the French frigates, mentionand before she got off, her guns were thrown overboard.

New York, Jan. 16. On Saturday arrived at this port, the ship Whampoa, Dekoven and Camilla, both from Cadiz, the former having left that port on the 9th of December, and captain Dekoven has politely furnished the editor of the Margaritle Adventiser with the following the margarity of the Margarithe Adventiser with the following the margarithe adventiser with the margarithe adventiser with the marg of the Mercantile Advertiser with the fol-lowing verbal intelligeuce, viz:—That a battle was faught in La Mancha, near Carolina about the Middle of November, between a Spanish army of 50,000 men, and Ney's Division consisting of from 18 to 20,000; that on the approach of the French army, 10,000 of the Spaniards threw down their arms, without firing a gun; and that the remainder retreated, and were completely dispersed for 3 days; when they again mustered to the amount of from 35 to 40,000 men.

An Executive government had been formed at Seville, consisting of 6 members; of which the Bishop of Laodicea was appointed the President. The Central Junta still existed.

A Decree had been passed by the Spanish government for augmenting their army

to 230 or 500,000 men.

A passenger in the Whampoa, who was at Gibralter on the 1st of December, informs us, that an army of 7000 men was momently expected at Gibralter from Lisbon, to ake possession of Ceuta, the Islands of Minorca and Majorca, and Ivica; and that it was understood, the Members of the Spanish Junta would remove to Centa, in case the French army should cause them to retire. No intelligence had reached Cadiz of the burning of Madrid. It was known at Gibralter on the first of Dec. that a part of the Toulon fleet had return-

ed into port.

The best informed persons in Cadiz think that Spain must soon fall, as she has not now any troops she can depend upon, and that the English are much dissatisfied with the Spanish government, so that little can be expected from

The brig Factor has arrived at Boston, having failed from Cadiz the 30th Nov. At that time a large French army was advancing into Spain, and it was expected a part of them would attack Cadiz within 2 nonths. Every species of defensive meafores was making to oppose them. The ships of war were still at Cadiz. Many of the principle Spaniards were shipping their property to England, and, if necesfary would follow it. The Marquis of Wellesley sailed for England in the Done-

gal of 74 guns, Nov. 11.
We have feen the following extract of a letter, from Cadiz, 22d Nov. to a gentleman in this city.

"Our government are making extraordinary exertions to raise a force capable of relifting the immense armies which the French will pour into this country in consequence of the peace with Austria; the itruggle will be ardnows, but we flatter ourselves that the ultimate success will attend our cause though not without great facri-

Capt. Gordon, formerly of the United States frigate Chesapeake, we are the beiligerent powers in the recess of coninformed has fallen in a duel, in the state of Maryland .- Relf.

The ship Concord, capt. Chides, arrived at New-York, on Tuesday last, in 33 days from Cadiz, which port she left on the 8th of Dec. Capt. Chides did not hear any thing of the late battle in Spain, Burning of Madrid, &c. furnished us by captain Coffin from Lisbon.

(By Authority.)

For the relief of William and Elias Rector.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of A merica in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the treasury be authorifed to fettle the claim of William and Elias Rector, at a fum not exceding three dollars per mile for the lines which bound each furvey, whether feparate or adjoining other claims, for each furvey which they have made or may hereafter make under the authority of the United States; of the private claims in the Kaskaskia district, or Illinois territory, claimed by virtue of French or British grants, legally and fully made and executed, or by virtue of grants issued under the authority of former acts of Congress by either of the governors of North West (now Ohio) or Indiana territories, and which had already been furveyed by a person authorised to

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives. GEO: CLINTON, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate,

December 28, 1809.

JAMES MADISON.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge— He comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

1.EXINGTON, JANUARY 30, 1810.

The bold and eloquent speech of Mr. John. son is eminently worthy of perusal—We regret that our limits would not admit of its insertion entire this week.

COMMUNICATION.

Our wise Legislature having refused to en-We also learn that a French brig with act a Law for the preservation of Sheep troops and despatches, from France, bound to Gaudaloupe, had been captured and sent into Antigua.—It was dis-ufacturers of wool, to effect that object. It is lamentable circumstance, that the Reprethat between 70 and 80 sail of vessels sentatives of the people should waste seven or eight weeks annually, together with many thousand dol rs, in legislating on trivial local subjects, whilst this national calamity, (par ticularly at this momentous crisis, when per-haps the salvation of the union depends upon ed above, got ashore on Antigua Point, our determination to feed and clothe ourselves) is left unnoticed, or rather any attempt to legislate on the subject laughed out of the house

It is a fact, that on each of three successive ights within ten days past, a flock of sheep in the neighbourhood of Lexington, was destroy ed by the dogs—and yet every negro in the county is permitted to keep three or four large

One determination I have come to-If my neighbours will not associate with me for this purpose, I will form an association with my ri-de, and every dog of a size to be able to kill a sheep, who makes his appearance on my farm, shall feel the effects of our vengeance. I am satisfied that no jury would award damages to one half the amount that I have lost within the last 18 months.

A SHEPHERD.

The several editors of newspapers in the state are requested from time to time, to pub-lish accounts of all the depredations of the above description, which may come to their

FROM FRANKFORT

Mr. Barry's refolution, approving the conduct of the executive, in difiniffing Jackson, passed the house of representa-

ives unanimously.
The bill frrom the Senate, allowing the udges of the court of appeals an addition of 500 dollars to their falaries-has been rejected in the house of representativesyeas 26—nays 32.

MARTIN D. HARDIN, Esq. has refused to accept the appointment of Judge States. of the court of appeals.

We are informed that a gentleman ately applied to the Clerk of the Court lof Appeals for an Execution, which was much wanted; but could not be obtained on account of there being no Court!

By the returns made to the Adjutant General's office, it appears that the nnmber of the Militia of this Commonwealth, is at present forty thousand four bund. red and seventy-two.

It is reported, that information has been received of Mr. Erskine's arrival in England, in 22 days. He failed in the of American seamen." frigate Africaine.

A letter from W. Jarvis, U.S. conful at Lisbon, to a gentleman in Boston, dated Nov. 11, fays :- " Count Theodore Vonder Pablem, chamberlain at the court of St. Petersburg, has been appointed Minister Plenipo, from the emperor Alexander to the U. States."

LEGISLATURE OF OHIO.

Tuesday, Jan. 16, 1810. The house went into a committee of the whole. Mr. Shelby in the chair, on the resolution approving the measures of the general government, which being amended, was agreed to as follows-

Resolved, by the General Assemby of the state of Ohio, That we highly approve of the candid, firm and dignified conduct of the executive of the United States, during the important and difficult negociation with gress, especially in parrying the insidious artifice of the British court, in their late nefarious breach of political faith and national honor, in refusing to ratify the soemn engagements entered into by their accredited minister; and firmly believing, that on the part of the United States the cup of friendship and reconciliation has

been drained to its very dregs-Therefore Resolved, unanimously, That we pledge our lives, our fortunes, and all our interests in the support of all just, necessary and efficient measures which congress may deem expedient for securing our injured rights,

insulted sovereignty and independence Resolved, That the governor be request-ed to forward copies of the foregoing resolution to the president of the United States the president of the senate, the speaker of the house of representatives, and to our se nators and representatives in congress.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1810. The bill authorising the fitting out, offitering and manning the frigates of the U. States was read in committee of the whole and ordered to be engrossed for a third

reading. The bill to engage a corps of volunteers for a short period in the service of the U. States was on motion of Mr. Bradley, postponed till Monday next.

[By this bill the President of the U. S. is authorised to engage in the service of the U. States for the term of one year, the following military force to be engaged as volunteer companies:

From Vermont 20 companies, New Hampshire 20, Massachusetts 40, Rhode Island 10, Connecticut 20, New York 40, Jan. 29, 1810. New Jersey 20, l'ennsylvania 40, Delaware New Jersey 20, l'ennsylvania 40, Delaware 10, Maryland 30, Virginia 50, North Car-Kentucky Gazette for 1806, will please return olina 30, South Carolina 30, Georgia 20, it without delay

Tennessee 20, Kentucky 30, and from Ohio 10, companies; each to consist of one cap tain, one lieutenant, one ensign, four ser geants, four corporals, two musicians, and not less than forty nor more than sixty privates. One inspector to be appointed for each state from the officers of the army now in service, whose duty it shall be to repair to the state for which he is appointed and receive the written engagement of the companies, &c. The corps of volunteers to be liable, during the period for which they are engaged, to be ordered in-to actual service by the President of the U. States, and whilst in service to be entitled to the same pay, rations, forage and emol-ument of every kind (bounty and clothing excepted) with the regular troops of the United States. When these volunteer corps shall be engaged, mustered and accepted by the President, they shall be entitled to the following bounties: to each commissioned officer one month's pay; to each non-commissioned officer, musician and private of such companies who are dressed in complete uniform and armed and equipped fit for service in the field, twenty-five dollars; to each private, &c. in complete uniform and not armed, fifteen dollars, and one musket and bayonet, and one catridge box. The corps to be formed into regiments, consisting of ten compa nies each, from the same state, one colonel or lieutenant-colonel, and two majors to each regiment to be selected by the President of the United States. If a sufficient number to fill the quota, from each state

shall not engage by the day of the President is to accept so many supernumerary companies from the state nearest to it, as may be necessary to supply the deficiency; but when more companies shall engage than the quota required, those whose written engagement were first received shall be accepted in preference. The office of inspector of volunteers to be discontinued from and after the

and the officers appointed shall return home; or sooner if the President shall think proper. A sum of dollars is proposed to be appropriated to carry the plan into effect.]

January 18. Mr. Reed submitted the following resolution for an amendment of the constitution; which was read for consideration:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following section be submitted to the Legislatures of the several states which when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the states, shall be valid and binding as a part of the constitution of the United

"If any citizen of the United States shall accept of any title of nobility from any king, prince or foreign state, such citizen shall thenceforth be incapable of holding any office of honor or profit under the U-nited States."

Mr. Pope reported the bill for the improvement of the United States by public roads and canals, with considerable alterations and amendments.

House of REPRESENTATIVES.

January 17.

AMERICAN SEAMEN. Mr. Newton reported a bill "for the benefit

This bill provides that no vessels shall hereafter enjoy the benefits and privileges apper-taining to vessels of the United States unless the mate as well as the captain and the mariners or crew of the vessel or at least of them shall be citizens of the United States.]

The bili was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole

FOREIGN LICENCES TO TRADE.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill, to deprive in certain cases vessels of their American character, &c. Mr. Fisheaid, as he was in favor of the hill. and the principal objection which had been made to it was that it could not be enforced, to

meet that objection he thought proper to offer the following amendment as a new section to "And be it further enacted, That for the pur-

pose of enforcing obedience to this act, the President of the United States shall be and hereby is authorised to employ such portion of the navy of the United States as he shall deem necessary, which force so to be employed shall ect, in conformity to instructions to be furnished to the commanders by the President, directing them to examine and send into the nearest port in the United States for adjudication and punishment those detected in violating

The committee then rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again; and Mr. Fisk's DETACHMENT OF MILITIA.

On motion of Mr. Tallmadge, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Basset in the Chair, on the bill authorising a detachment of the militia of the United

This bill provides for a detachment of 100, 000 militia, to be ready to march at a moment's warning, but not to serve a longer time than six months after they arrive at the place of rendezvous Volunteers may be accepted.]
On motion of Mr. Tallmadge, the blank for the sum to be appropriated and held in readi-

ness to carry into effect the intention of the bill, when necessary, was filled with one mil-

And, the bill being gone through, the committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave

The reason why the committee did not report the hill to the House, was a suggestion by Mr. Dana of a wish to obtain information on the manner in which the former acts of a similar nature had been carried into effect For which purpose
Mr. Dana moved a resolution calling upor

the Sccretary of War for information of the manner in which the late laws authorising de achments of the militia of the United States had been executed.

But before a question was taken on the re-solution, the House adjourned. DAY TO BENEFIT TO THE OWNER OF

SQUALLY.

I HAVE this day put into the hands of an officer, (Capt. Davis) for collection, a number of accounts, and shall continue weekly, to place others there, unless they are settled

DANIEL BRADFORD.

Wilson's Grammar.

IN THE PRESS. and will be published at this Office in a few weeks,

THE KENTUCKY ENGLISH GRAMMAR,

OR NEW GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTE; CONTAINING

A comprehensive system of English Grammar, in which the whole structure and essential principles of that most copious Language, according to the most approved modern standards, are concisely, yet completely exhibited, and explained in a manner intelligible to the weakest capacities.

By SAMUEL WILSON, Teacher of Languages and Belles-Letters.

The Fourth Edition with considerable improve ments.

The small system of Grammar now offered the Students and Teachers of our Language, bas been some time before them, and if we are to judge of its merits from the esteem in which it is held, and from the rapid sale of three large editions, we may justly conclude that it is such as to ensure its success. The decided preference it has heretofore received, it being a native production, together with the high reputation of the author as a teacher, are such as to su-percede all other recommendation. And the publisher assures the public, that its execution in point of neatness and accuracy, shall not be inferior to any other school book published in

Price 25 cents single, and a considerable eduction made to those who purchase a quanti

GUTHRIE'S GEOGRAPHY IMPROVED.

THE Subscribers to this work are informed that it is now ready for delivery at the store of JOHNSON & WARNER. The price to non subscribers is \$ 5 50.

NEW BOOKS,

Just received at the Book-Store of John. SON & WARNER, corner of Mill and Main-Streets, Lexington. The 3d edition of Rush's Medical Enquiries, revised and enlarged by the author—4 vols.

The works of Thomas Sydenham, M. D. on acute and chronic diseases; with their histories and mode of cure; with notes intended to

accommodate to the present state of medicine in the United States, by Benjamin Rush, M.D. The works of President Edwards, in 8 vols price 18 dols.

Hart's Pantheon, with plates—price 75 cts.
The Builders' Pocket Treasure, with 15 plates

A new system of practical Arithmetic, particularly calculated for the use of the schools in the United States, containing a large proportion of Examples in Federal money, in each rule throughout the work by T. Bennett—price 50 cts.

GUTHRIE'S GEOGRAPHY. ANEW

GEOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL, AND COMMERCIAL GRAMMAR, SEVERAL KINGDOMS OF THE WORLD;

doms, states, provinces and colonies.

5. Their climate, air, soil, vegetable productions, metals, minerals, natural curiosities seas, rivers, bays, capes, promontories and

6. The birds and beasts peculiar to each 7. Observations on the changes that hav

been and were observed upon the face of nature, since the most early periods of history. 8. The history and origin of nations, their forms of government, religion, laws, revenues taxes, naval and military strength, orders of

knighthood, &c. 9. The genius, manners, customs and habits

10. Their language, learning, arts, sciences manufactures and commerce. 11. The chief cities, structures, ruins, and artificial curiosities.

12. The longitude, latitude, bearings and distances of principal places from London. TO WHICH ARE ADDED A GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX,

With the names of places alphabetically ar 2. Atable of the coins of all nations.
3. A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE,

Of remarkable events from the creation to he present time.

By WILLIAM GUTHRIE, Esq.

THE ASTRONOMICAL PART BY JAMES FER-Guson, F. R. s.
To which have been added, The late discoveries of Dr. HERSCHELL, and other eminent astronomers,
Illustrated with twenty-five correct Maps.

THE FIRST AMERICAN EDITION, IM-PROVED.

In two volumes—price \$ 5 50 cts.

J. & W. have also received an addition to their usual supply of Stationary, a few cases of Mathematical Instruments, Glass Fountain Ink Stands, Red Ink Powder, best Black and Red Lead Pencils and Pencil Cases, Asses-Skin, Memorandum-Books assorted, &c. &c. Lexington, Ky. Jan. 27, 1810.

KEENE'S LIVERY STABLE.

THE public are respectfully informed, that hose Stables are now occupied by the subscriber, who begs leave to assure them that he will paid. at all times pay the most strict attention to horses left in his care—His extensive knowledge and known skill in horses, are sufficient to ensure him the custom of his friends. RICHARDSON ALLEN.

Lexington, Jan. 27, 1810.

FOR SALE.

THE FARM on which I live in Jessamine county, on the waters of the east fork of Hick-man, 10 miles from Lexington; containing be-tween three & four hundred acres, with about two hundred & fifty acres of cleared land, under good fences with a large and convenient Dwelling-House, Kitchen, Barn, Stables, Orchards, As it is presumed no person will purchase until they see the premises, it is deemed unnecessary to give a further description.

ALSO-1000 Acres of Military Land in

Barren County, on Peter's Creek, about fifteen miles from Glasgow.
ALSO-200 Acres on Little Harper, about

ixteen miles from Nashville.

I will hke wise sell one moiety of the famous Stud Horse, Young Baronet, whose pedigree and performances are too well known to need

ALSO—An excellent Jack, four years old past. He is a colt of the old Royal Gift, and credit will be given for the whole. Apply to

(tf) JAMES MARTIN.

on Shelby's branch, by James Laffoon, one bar FILLY, supposed to be two years old last spring, 13 1-2 hands high, two fore feet white, and oft hind foot also white. Appraised to twenty dollars. AMBROSE YOUNG.

October 25, 1809.

Taken up in Fayette County,

An old Song is always new when well sung.

GOOD Stone I always have on hand, Suppli'd you all can be, However great be your demand Come friends, come unto me

THE subscriber offers his services to the publie as a Well-Digger, Stone-Quarrier and Bla tinist. He will have 5 or 6 hundred perch of stone ready for delivery the first of April next, with a constant supply during the season.

Well-Diggers and Stone Quarriers will meet with employment throughout the year-None need apply that are afraid of gun powder or el bow grease.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

John R. Shaw, Well Digger & Stone Quarrier. Lexington, January 27, 1810. [tf

TO ALL PERSONS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,
That I intend to remove this fpring from the neighborhood of Lexington to Mercer county-I earneftly request that all persons that have any demand against me, will come forward, that a fair fettlement may be made and proper steps may be taken to discharge them-and all persons indebted to me in any case whatsoever whether as Executor, Administrator, or as collector for others, are as are as earnefly requested to come & fettle their accounts the 15th of February, after that time all the papers will be given into the hands of proper persons to collect them. I likewise give notice to any person that wish to purchase a good farm, lying within three & a half miles from Lexington, 150 acres out of the late Col. John Campbell's military furvey, may purchase on good terms, by applying to me, living on the place, on the Hickman road.

JOHN BRYANT. January 29th, 1810.

Take Warning. WE feel it a duty we owe the public, to warn them, not to take an assignment of a bond given by Median Day, as agent for Ellen M'Murtry, containing,

1. The figures, motions, and distances of the planets, according to the Newtonian system, and the latest observations.

2. A general view of the Earth, considered as a planet; with several useful geographical definitions and problems.

3. The grand divisions of the globe into land and water, continents and islands.

4. The situation and extent of empires, kingdoms, states, provinces and colonies.

by Median Day, as agent for Ellen M'Murtry, and Stephen M'Murtry, late of the county of Hopkins, Ky, for the conveyance of a certain tract or parcel of fland, to Henry Creighton, which they held by contract from William M'Murtry, Sen. lying in the counties of Scott and Bourbon, joining the hand of Samuel Gregg, Dingle, Torrens, and the pretended line of Thomas Coun, Sen. The same bein ggiven, as can be sufficiently proven, to indemn, fy William M'Murtry, Jun. for the costs of suit, then, and now pending in the Bourbon Circuit Court. he Bourbon Circuit Court for which said M'Murtry had entered himself ecurity. Said Creighton, at the time of pass bond, acted in the capacity of agent for Wm. M'Murtry, Sen. and at the same time de-clared that it was necessary that Day and Stebhen M'Murtry, who claimed under said Wm. M'Murtry Sen should give this bond merely to secure the said Wm. M'Murt , Jun. if the osts of suit were thrown upon him. Said Creighton has since made acknowledgements to the same effect. But of late taking advanage of the general tenor of said bond, and de nying the intention for which it was given; the said Creighton has offered to sell the said land, and to assign the said bond as security for the title. - These are therefore to caution the public from purchasing the said land from the said Creighton, or taking an assignment on the said hond; as neither in Equity nor in Law has the said Creighton lien or title in said land. The bond being given to secure the said William M'Murtry, Jun- and by no means intended to invest the said Creighton with the right or title to the lands therein mentioned-

MEDIAN DAY STEPHEN M'MURTRY, (\$ 1*3t)

Taken up by Daniel Williams, living on Blanket Creek, about seven miles from Falmouth, one BAT HORSE, rising six years old, with a bald face, three white feet, a good deal marked with the saddle, shod before, pool dear marker with the stander, shot below, fourteen hands high, not docked nor no brands perceivable. Appraised to thirty five dollars this first day of December 1809.

* JOHN FORSYTHE, J. P. F. C.

CLARKE COUNTY. Taken up by Joel Quesenberry,

on Two Mile creek, one SORREL MARE, feven years old, fourteen hands one inch high, a small star in herforehead, and fnip on her nose, her near hind toot white, and leg half way to her hock joint, appraised to 40 dollars :- Alfo, one mare Colt, a forrel, foaled spring past, star in its forehead, fome white on both hind feet appraised to 10 dollars.

D HAMPTON, J. P. December 23d, 1809.

JOSEPH HAMILTON DAVEISS, Attorney, will refume his practice—He resides in Lexington. All letters to him must be post-Feb'y- 15th, 1809.

PRINTING

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE, WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

NEW GOODS. JEREMIAH NEAVE Has just received an additional assortment

DRY GOODS. Also, a fresh supply of GROCERIES.

BRANDIES, Wines, Jamaica Spirits, hadboth in London and New York, that his work will please those whomay call on him. He has and Cheefe, Almonds and Raifins, Imperial, Hyfan, Young Hyfon & Hyfon Skin Teas, White & Brown Havannah Sugars, Currier's Oil and Knires, prime Calf Skins and Boot Legs, Spanish and Bengal Indigo of superior quality, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Window Glass, an affortment of Progs, &c. &c. which will be fold on reasonable

A regular supply of Prime Cotton. Wanted, a quanity of Wool, Country Thread, &c. October 21.

NEW GOODS BY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

TROTTER, SCOTT & Co. OPPOSITE THE MARKET HOUSE, LEXING TON: Have on hand and are regularly receiving large

Winter and Spring Goods. Of all descriptions -- unusually low for Cash in hand.

One of the firm residing in Philadelphia, for the purpose of purchasing Goods for cash, wil enable them to give better bargains than ever have been sold in the state heretofore. Lexington, Dec. 17th, 1809.

NEW GOODS.

THOMAS D. OWINGS, HAS received in addition to his former stock of Merchandize, and is now opening a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching season Also, TEAS of the best quality, viz. best Gunpowder, Imperial Young Hyson, Hyson Chulon Hyson and Congo, with an assortment of Glass Ware, Queens Ware, &c. All being bought on the most reasonable terms, will be sold unusually Lexington, 30th Sept. 1809.

J. & D. Maccoun

HAVE for sale at the most reduced prices by whole sale or retail an extensive assort-ment of MERCHANDIZE, which they are now opening, suitable for the spring and sum mer seasons, which were carefully selected in Philadelphia, and purchased on unusually low terms. Also eight pipes of genuine and very superior quality Madeira Wine, & fifty boxes of best Spanish Segars. They are as usual supplied from their nail manufactory with a general assortment of Cat and Wrough Nails.

Lexington, April 25th, 1809.

Also Trunks of every size and description,

Maccoun, Tilford, & Co. HAve received an assortment of RITTEN HOUSE's improved SURVEYOR's COMPAS SES, prices from \$27 to \$46; PLATTING INSTRUMENTS in cases, GUNTER'S SCALES, SURVEYOR'S CHAINS, PROTRACTORS, and STEEL GOINT DIVI-

best PRINTING INK.

Lexington, May 22d, 1809.
to accomodate those who please to call on him

Fanuary 20, 1809.

Postlethwait's Tavern,

Lexington, Ky. on Main-street, corner of Lime-stone street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Wilson. J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his oldstand, where oldstand, where every exertion shall be used to accommodate those who please to call on him. January 20, 1809.

FOR SALE.

THAT VALUABLE PLANTATION CONTAIN-ING 180 ACRES OF FIRST RATE LAND, WITH 3 springs thereon, about half clear ed, together with about 300 bearing Apple trees, and a large number of Peach, Cherry, and Pear trees thereon; also there is situated on said plantation, a Stone House, on a beau-tiful eminence, 38 by 25, completely finished in the inside (and handsomely divided) with five fire places, and a celiar under all the house, and also a convenient kitchen of stone to the same. in the position of an L, together with a large and convenient double Barn newly built and shingled roof, with other convenient out buildings. The above plantation lies on the Cincinnati road-the buildings one mile from George town (Scott County) on said road, and bounded by the waters of Elkhorn and Dry Run, on the two extreme sides of said place; also for sale, 300 acres of land laying on the Locust ridge and bounded on the waters of Eagle creek and Cincinnati road (said land unimproved;) also 1000 acres of land (of the second quality) lying 10 miles from Cincinnati, on the waters of Bank Lick and Gunpowder creeks, (unimprov. ed;) also a Negro Woman about 35 years old, of a good quality to her age. I will take property of certain descriptions for all except the above plantation, and for terms, apply to the subscriber about 2 1-2 miles from Lexing.

ton, on the road to Georgetown.

JAMES LEMON, SenJanuary 1st, 1810.

The Kentucky Hotel. THE Subscriber has leased of Mr. Henry Clay, for a term of years, that valuable stand for a Tavern, in the town of Lexington, formerly known by the name of Travellers' Hall, where he has opened a Hotel under the above stile. The situation of this property, on the public square, directly opposite the North East front of the court house, and in the centre of business, gives it peculiar advantages. Great expense has been incurred in repairs and improvements, and in point of space, convenience and comfort the spartments of the house are surpassed by none. A new stable has been erected on the back part of the lot which he ventures to pronounce is the best in the state, which will be under the immediate superintendance of Mr William T Banton. He has provided himself with good servants, a plentiful stock of the best liquors, and in short with every necessary calculated to accommodate and render agreeable the time of those who may favor him with their custom; and he trusts that from the attention which he means personally to give to every department of his business, he will be found to merit that patronage which he thus presumes to solicit from

Cuthbert Banks Lexington, Jan. 1et, 1809.

FANCY CHAIRS.

WILLIAM CHALLEN respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the FANCY CHAIR making business, in the house lately occupied by Mr. William Huston, on Main street, three doors below Main-Cross street, where he will carry on the above business with neatness and taste ;-he flatters himself that from the long experience that he has had both in London and New York, that his work on hand and makes Black and Gold-White & do-Brown and do-Green and do.-Coque-lico and do.-Bamboo &c. likewise Settees to match any of the above descriptions, allof which will be made in the neatest fashions and highly varnished which can be packed to send to any part of the state, without injuring. He likewise makes Windsor Chairs-all orders will be thankfully received and attended to with punctuality and dispatch, and his prices made rea-May 8th, 1809.

N.B. Chairs Repaired and Painted, and all dollars p kinds of Ornamental Painting and Gilding exchandize ecuted with neatness.

RANAWAY

FROM the subscriber on the 19th of August last, two apprentice boys to the Boot & Shoe making business of the name of JOHN & WIL-LIAM LEMON-John twenty, and William about seventeen years of age. Any person apprehending said boys and delivering them to me, three miles from Winchester, Kentucky, shall receive 25 cents for each, but no charge ELIAS GARDNER.

December 23d, 1809.

Fifty Dollars Reward. STOLEN from me on the 27th December 1809, in the night, A LIKELT NEGRO WO-MAN named LORRY, rather taller than com-

mon, slim waisted, small breast, and has holes in her ears for bobs, she is not so black as some negroes are, but nothing like mixed breed; she has thick lips, long slim arms, she is very neat, and thinks herself much of a lady; her age is about 18 years; she is very fashionably dressed, had on when taken away a blue callico habit, a fur hat, white yarn stockings, and common winter shoes. I wish people to look sharp for I have some thought they will dress her in men's clothing. Any person securing her in any jail, or any other way, so that I get her again shall receive the above reward, paid by

HIRAM BIGGERSTAFF. Madison county—five miles from the mouth of Tate's creek, & one mile from Gen. G. Clay's.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situated on the waters of Green river, in Green county, containing 666 2-3 acres. Negroes or Cotton will be taken in part or whole payment.

The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs.

Coffee, first quality—10 barrels Muscovado and Havannah Sugars of an excellent quality—6 barrels Tanners Oil—1 hogshead 4th proof

Also Trunks of every size and description with any kind of Covering; Carpenter's and Joiner's tools, viz. Sash Plains double and sin-Joiner's tools, viz. Sash Plants double and all gle, with prickers and templets, Groving Plains with and without arms, different sizes, complete setts of Bench Plains, single and double ironed, Hallows and Rounds, Moudding Plains of every description Braces and Bitts, &c. &c.

Halstead & Meglone.

Opposite the Markett House Lexington, K

THE fubscribers inform all those indebted to them, that they will receive the following ar-ticles in payment, viz. Country fugar at 9d. per pound, Tobacco at 9s per bundred, Whisper pound, Tobacco at 9s per hundred, Whiskey at 1s 6d per gallon, country Linen at the usual prices. Any person availing themselves of the late stag nation act, passed by the legislature of this state, can expect no further indulgence than the law will protect them in.

N. B. 50 hogsheads prime Tobacco wanted for home manufactures.

Place being placed in complete order render it more convenient as a general deposit for produce than any place on that part of the Kentucky river, and he trusts that his attention will entitle him to a share of the public business.

The distance from Paris to Richmond is considerably shortened by crossing at the above for home manufacture,

Regimental Court of Appeals. ALL delinquents who feelthemselves aggrie-ved by the judgment of the Court of Assessment, held for the 42d Regiment, the 27th and 28th instant, are hereby notified to file their appeal on or before the 1st day of February next. appeal, if legally qualified to, and left with Robert S. Todd in Lexington, will be properly attended

By a resolution of the said court at their last neeting, it was resolved, that no monies paid by delinquents who had not appealed agreeable to law, should hereafter be ordered to be refunded delinquents will therefore see the necessity of attending strictly to the in this particular.

DAVID TODD, Judge Advocate to the 42d Reg't.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber takes this opportunity of re-turning his most grateful acknowledgements to his friends and the public in general for the great encouragement he has experiened during his residence in this place, and inform them that he has removed his cabinet work shop to the lot on Main street adjoining Mr. Hum-prey's, where all orders will be punctually executed by the publics humble Servant. Robert Wilson.

Taken up by John Troxcill, On the big Twin, about two miles from the mouth, in Gallatin county, a BAY HORSE four years old, about 14 hands high, no brands perceivable, appraised to 40 dollars.

MOSES BAKER, J.P.

A GREAT BARGAIN ONA LONG CREDIT. FOR SALE.

THE Plantation lately occupied by John Joutt, in Woodford county, containing 530 acres, about 475 acres first rate land, 200 acres cleared and in good order for cultivation. The place offers many inducements to the farmer, being but a few miles from the Kentucky river. There is an apple orchard of 320 trees that have borne four or five years fruit of the best quality, 100 bearing cherry trees, a very fine peach orchard, all inclosed, (as is a considerable part of the farm) with good post and rail fence.—The payments made easy, and long credit given upon the purchase money being

Any person wishing to purchase will receive further information by application to JAMES MORRISON,

JOSEPH W. HAWKINS. Lexington, Jan. 12th, 1810.

HBLNK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

ABNER LEGRAND Has just seceived from Philadelphia, A LARGE ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF GOODS.

WHICH HE OFFERS VERY LOW BY WHOLESALE OF RETAIL. Lexington, December 26, 1809.

The higest price in CASH will be given for Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles,

OF ANY LENGTH-BY JOHN LOCKWOOD, Corner of Upper & High Streets. ALSO-CASH given for BARLEY. Lexington, December 4, 1809.

100 Hogsheads of Tobacco. LEWIS SANDERS,

WANTS immediately, one hundred Hogs-heads of Tobacco, for which he will pay two dollars per hundred, half Cash and half in Mer-

Lexington Jan. 12th, 1810.

THE CO PARTNERSHIP

OF HART, BARTON & HART, was by agreement, dissolved on the 13th inst. Abranam S. Barton, and John Hart, the surviving partners, are authorised to close their affairs; to whom, it is hoped, those who are indebted to, or have claims against the said concern, will apply without delay, and settle their accounts.

ELEANOR HART, Executrix.

HENRY CLAY, Executors of JOHN W. HUNT, T. Hart, dec. ABRAHAM S. BARTON, JOHN HART.

5t

Jan. 15, 1810.

Notice.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Fayette cir uit court, in a suit in chancery depending and undetermined in the said court, wherein Mary Usher, administratix of Thomas Usher, deceased, is complainant, and James Hughes defen dant—we will expose to sale part of a Lot, the property of said Hughes, on Main-street in the town of Lexington, mortgaged to the said Mary Usher by the said Hughes-on the first day of February next, on the premises, at twelve o'clock. The said part of a lot fronts on Main street, and adjoins the lot now the property of John Pope, Esq. and extends on Main-street half way to the corner between the said Hughes and William Reed, and also half way back to High-street, and is supposed to contain one quarter of an acre. The said lot will be sold on twelve month's credit, the purchaser giving a note, negotiable in the office of the Kentucky Insurance Company, or in the Branch Bank of Lexington, with an endorser or endorsers to be approved by us.

JOHN POSTLETHWAIT, JOSHUA WILSON, THOMAS WHITNEY, JOHN W. HUNT, BENJAMIN STOUT.

TOBACCO, HEMP, WHISKEY, HOG'S LARD, WHITE BEANS, and Country made LINEN, WANTED BY

LEWIS SANDERS. Lexington, 1st Jan'y. 1809.

Holder's or Combs's

WAREHOUSE & FERRY. THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he

has lately completed a large and commodious Stone Warehouse, 141 feet by 30, for the re-ception of Tobacco, Flour, Hemp, &c. The situation of said Warehouse and the road to said

S. R. COMBS.

8th January, 1810. *3t

Ten Dollars Reward. RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the

first day of this month, a negro man named DAVID, of addark complexion, five feet eight or nine inches high, a little marked with the small pox, about twenty seven or eight years of age; he took away with him a grey mare; whoever takes up said negro, and will bring him to me, shall be entitled to the above reward.

GEO: TEGARDEN. Lexington, 15th Jan. 1810.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living abou six miles south of Nashville on Richland creek, about the 6th of June last, a negro ma named BEN, about forty or forty-five years o age, five feet eight or nine inches high, very stout made and tolerably black, a blacksmith by trade. His marks I do not so well recollect but believe, he has a small scar on his uppe lip and two or three on his head, which he said was occasioned by a kick of a horse, and he has remarkable short nappy wool on his head. He had on when he went away, a dark mixed home made coat, white linsey overhalls, and a tow shirt, a wool hat and a pair of very strong made Jefferson shoes with a thick spur peice pe hind. I bought him the fall of 1806 in the city of Richmond, state of Virginia, from Lewis Harvey, where I expect he will aim for, or the state of Ohio. The above reward will be paid by me if he is confined in any jail so I get him again, or delivered to me living on Richland creek, with reasonable charges JOHN HARDING. January 12, 1810.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of Charles Mason, dec'd are requested to come forward and have them adjusted-And all those indebted to the said estate are also re quested to make immediate payment, or suits

JOHN HIGBEE, Ex'r. POLLEY MASON, Exec'x-Fayette County, Jan'y 8th, 1810.

Taken up by Robert Tincher, Living on Muddly creek, one Sorrel Mare, and Sorrel Horse Colt—she is ahout six years old, about fourteen hands high, has some saddle spots, the near hind foot part of it white, a few white hairs in her face, has a dark spot near the hipbone, the fore part of the near fore foot mixed with white hairs; appraised to fifty.

Nathan Lipscomb, j. p. November 2nd, 1809.

A MEETING of the Madison Herrp and Flax Spinning Co. will be held at Wm. Satterwhite's Tavern, on Wednesday the 31st instant, at 10 o'clock for the election of a President and Director, and for other purposes.

By order of the directors,
W. MACBEAN, Sec'y.

STUD HORSES

TO be farmed out on reasonable terms; pedgree equal to any country bred horse, for particulars apply to

WILLIAM WEST N. B. I wish to employ two NEGRO MEN to ork on my farm. W. W. work on my farm. W. W. Land for the cultivation of Hemp to be let. January 8th, 1810.



STILLS FOR SALE.

ATTHE COPPER AND TIN MANUFACTO-

RY OF THE SUBSCRIBER, WIIO has by the late arrivals received a arge assortment of COPPER & TIN, and has engaged from the Eastward, some of the first workmen in his line of business, from which circumstance he can with full confidence assure his friends and the public, that any work done by him will be executed in a superior manner,

to any done in this State heretofore.

M. FISHEL:

N. B. Persons owing the firm of Fishel F
Gallaten, are requested to settle their accounts, o hey will after thie notice, (if not attended to) e forced.

Main street Lexington, 2d Jan'y. 1810.

John W. Hunt, Abraham S. Barton & Jahn Hart,

HAVE entered into partnership under the firm of Barton, Hart & Co. and have become interested with the executors of Thos. Hart deed, in the rope walk, belonging to the estate of the said Thos. Hart deed, under the firm of Hunt & Co. They have just opened an assortment of GOODS, in the house lately occupied by Hart, Barton & Hart, where they will constantly give the highest price in Cash,

NEW-ENGLAND CHEESE.

I HAVE RECEIVED ON COMMISSION, A NEW-ENGLAND CHEESE, Which I am authorized to seil at 18 cents per

bound. N. PRENTISS.

January 20th, 1810.

A List of letters remaining in the Post-Office at Nicholasville 31st of December, 1809, if not taken out in three months, will be fent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

Saml Reedy Jacob Saulter Saml. Johnston John Ward Clerk of Jessamine Nath. Drake John Knox Circuit Court Mrs. Elizabeth Wal-Capt. James Martin Mical Lyder ker Jesse Roper

Mrs. Fanny M'Cabe William Patterson Daniel Briant Andrew Muldon David Hendley Collen Moore James M'Campbell Wely J. Bumer Elijah Gravens Thos. Looker James Brelan Joseph Deen

B. NETHERLAND, P. M.

To the Public.

corner of Limsstone and Water-streets; where he does all kinds of WHIT SMITH'S WORK, hopes from his knowledge and attention to business to merit a share of the public pairs. All sorts of plain and ornamental Railings Grates, Iron Doors, for fire proof buildings Screws of different kinds, and Smith's work in general, executed with neatness and dispatch, or he most reasonable terms.

N. B. A journeyman and two apprentices vanting to the above business.

Thomas Studman.

JUST PUBLISHED, And for Sale at this Office,

PRICE 121 CENTS, TWO SHORT CATECHISMS, (DOCTRINAL & HISTORICAL.) Designed for the religious instruction of Children in some of the most remarkable facts recorded in the Sacred Scriptures, and in the first principles of the Christian Religion. BY JOHN ANDREWS.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, BRADFORD'S KENTUCKY ALMANAC,

For the year of our Lord 1810; CONTAINING,

The Lunations, Conjunctions and Eclipses; judgment of the weather; re markable days and nights, together with useful tables and recipes, and a great variety of entertaing pieces, in prose, and verse.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, PRICE 25 CENTS ASERMON ON REGENERATION,

APOLOGY AND AN ADDRESS To the Synod of Kenktucky; TOGETHER WITH AN APPENDIX.

BY T. B. CRAIGHEAD, A.B. V. D. M.

Wanted to contract for one thousand bushels Stone Coals, delivered at this place—Apply to

Cutbbert Banks. Lexington Nov. 28 1808.

NEGROES WANTED!

I wish to Hire thirty Negro Felows to work at the Little Sandy Salt Works. fer which a generous price will be given,
ALFRED W. GRAYSONDecember 23d, 1809.

Take Notice.

FOR SALE OR LEASE, FOR a term of years, on low terms, and may e entered on immediately—the one half or whole, as may best suit the purchaser, of the PLANTATION whereon the subscriber lives, at the junction of the Town Fork and Eikhorn, part of Taylor's military claim, containing 100 acres, between 50 and 60 cleared, with a good and Grist Mill, well calculated for any kind of water works or machinery, and an-

equally good. For furthers particulars apply to John Colhoun, Sen. December 22, 1809.

swers well to divide as there are two seats

Scott Circuit Court, October term, 1809 James Sanders complainant,

Against-William Smith, defendant, IN CHANCERY.

This day comes the complainant by his attorney, and his bill against the defendant being filed, and it appearing from the sher ff's return to the subpoena issued in this cause, that the defendant is no inhabitant of this commonwealth On motion of the complainant, it is the reupon ordered that the defendant do appear here on the third day of the next term, and answer the complainant's bill, or that the same with he taken for confessed against him-And that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised paper agreeably to law.

> A copy. Attest, Carey L. Clarke, c.s.c.c.

PROPOSALS.

Gentlemen who wish to possels a copy of that invaluable work, LITTELL'S NEW EDITION OF THE STATUTE LAW OF KEN-Volume at Four Dollars, neatly bound and lettered, provided they subscribe for the whole. The second and third volumes will be charged at the fame price, unlefs they should fall short of 600 pages each—in which case, a proportionate reduction will be made to subscribers. Each volume to be payable on delivery at the Book-Store or Printing Office of the publisher, in Frankfort, or at fuch places more convenient to the residence of the subscribers, where he may deposit their copies. Those who do not wish to subscribe, can be accommodated with fingle volumes at five dollars each. But should the subscription fill to the extent it is expected, the price to

non-fubicribers will be advanced.

The publisher is convinced, that this is the cheapestlaw book printed in the United States, when the quantity of matter it contains is adverted to, without taking into view the editorial labor, which has been much more than is ufually beflowed upon works of this nature. The last edition of the Acts of Virginia (for instance) fells at five dollars per volume to subscribers, and six dollars to non-subscribers, and contains only 500 pages—the Maryland edition fells at five dollars to subscribers, and seven to

non-fubscribers. The first volume of this work commences with the government of Kentucky, and embraces the acts up to November fession of 1797, inclusive; together with the Charter of Virginia—Proclamation of 1763—Act of cession to the United States of the territory North-West of Ohio—the Federal Constitution-the compact with Virginia -- and both the Constitutions of this state - and contains in the whole, up-

wards of 770 pages.
The fecond volume commences with the January fession of 1798, and terminates with the session of 1801. In an appendix ontained in the work, are inferted. .

year 1802, and closes with the fession of The edition will derive a peculiar value

from the introduction of the Acts of Vir-ginia and of Parliament in the flate of Kentucky, which have never yet been published here. The compiler has also enrich ed the work with NOTES and OBSERVA-Tions, which will be found of great fervice to the reader, in tracing the various changes and modifications of the law.

The publisher is induced to open the subfcription again, from a persualion that many gentlemen in different parts of the state wish to patronize it, although their names were not forwarded him in time to be entered on his subscription lift. Indeed little or no pains have been yet taken by the publisher to obtain subscribers, from a defire that the public should be able to judge for themselves whether the work deferved their patronage, before they were asked for it. With this view, the first volume is now published, and the strictest examination of it is invited. It has so far, met the general and the unqualified . approbation of every judge and gentleman of the bar to whom it has been shewn.

WILLIAM HUNTER.

Frankfort Sept. 6, 1809.

Subscriptions are received in Lexington, by Johnson & Warner and Maccoun & Tilford ; -in Paris, by Meffrs. H. Timberlake & Co .- in Washington, by Mr. W. Murphy; in Verfailles, Mr. C. Buck ; -in Lancaster, by Mr. S. Young ; -in Bairdstown, by Mr. Andrew Hynes: -in Hardinsburg, by Mr. Joseph Houston; -in Shelbyville, by Mr. A. Steele; in Louisville, by Meffrs. C. & T. Bul. litt ;-in Harrodsburg, by Mr. W. Macbride : -- and by the publisher in Frankfort ; at all which places the first volume may be had, on the terms flated in the propofals.

NATHANIEL PRENTISS .

MAKES Boots & Shoes, in the house lately occupied by Messrs-Fishell & Gallatin, nearly opposite Mr. Bradford's office, in such a manner as makes it the interest of the public to give him a portion of their patronage. Shoemakers can be supplied with Lasts, Boot-trees, &c. &c.
N.B. A lad of respectable connections, wanted as an apprentice.

12nd

ted as an apprentice.